

OVATION CONTINUED

Thousands Cheered President at Jacksonville.

WELCOMED TO FLORIDA

IMPOSING PARADE THROUGH THE PRINCIPAL STREETS.

Delivered an Address to a Great Audience in the Principal Square of the City.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., October 21.—The presidential party arrived here at 10:30 this morning on a special Southern train in charge of Engineer W. H. Hodge and Conductor W. D. Gann. On its arrival at the depot, where thousands of cheering people had gathered, a special reception committee of 100 leading citizens lined up, making a passageway through the depot to the special carriages where the president and his party were waiting. The special committee, consisting of Governor Broward, Mayor Nolan, President Warner of the board of trade, Senators Tallaferra and Mallory and Representatives Sparkman, Lamar and Clark and Editors Wilson and Carter, then proceeded to the President's car and gave him a cordial greeting. The President looked fresh and vigorous after a night's sleep, and expressed himself delighted with being in Florida. The day was all that one could wish for.

There were no formal exercises at the depot, and as soon as the President and his party were seated in the carriages General Lovell, the grand marshal, ordered the 1st Florida regiment, which acted as escort, to march, and an imposing parade began through the principal streets. The vehicle which the President occupied was the finest landau in the city, drawn by a magnificent pair of white horses. In the presidential carriage were the President, Governor Broward, Mayor Nolan and Secretary Loh.

About six carriages were used exclusively for the President's party, and behind them came the carriages of the executive committee, governor's staff, state officials and the general reception committee.

Spoke From Balcony.  
After driving through the principal streets in the city the President was taken to the Seminole Club, in the principal square in the city, where thousands of people greeted him with rousing cheers as he made his appearance on the balcony. Mayor Nolan welcomed the President in behalf of the city and introduced Gov. Broward, who presented the President to the multitude. (The full text of the President's speech will be found in another column of The Star today.—Ed.)

After the President concluded he was driven to the Jacksonville Board of Trade Auditorium, where the reception committee now became the guest. President Garner of the board of trade then took the distinguished visitors in charge and the President's entrance into the auditorium was the most enthusiastic outburst the President had yet received. The interior of the large auditorium was decorated in a typical Florida manner with flowers, the national colors, oranges and alligators.

Lunch was served, and after speaking-making the President will drive over the city, calling at the Colored Baptist Academy, where he will make a ten-minute speech. He is then to be driven to St. Augustine, where he will take the train for St. Augustine.

COLD SNAP IN LOUISIANA.  
Decided Fall of Temperature Reported at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, La., October 21.—The predicted cold snap struck Louisiana during the night, sending the temperature down into the forties over a large portion of the state. In New Orleans the temperature fell 20 degrees. In northern Louisiana a cold freezing was reported. The effect is expected to be a large addition to the number of towns and parishes which have ordered the removal of quarantines.

The fever situation in both the city and state continues to grow rapidly. Only one death occurred all over Louisiana yesterday.

MUST ANSWER IN COURT.  
Former Bank President and Another Indicted at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, October 21.—The federal grand jury returned an additional indictment today against O. L. Hays, former president of the Galion (Ohio) National Bank, and Edward Flickinger, president of the Flickinger Wheel Company of Galion, on the charge of violating the national banking laws.

The indictment contains fifty-two counts. Each count charges a violation with an offense against the national banking laws. The total amount charged against Hays and Flickinger by the indictment is \$154,512. The Galion National Bank suspended February 13, 1904.

WRECK ON MISSOURI PACIFIC.  
Fully Thirty Persons Reported More or Less Injured.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., October 21.—West-bound Missouri Pacific passenger train No. 40, carrying cars from Kansas City and St. Louis, was wrecked five miles west of Fort Scott early today, the result of a broken rail. The baggage and express cars, mail car, smoking car, chair car and a Pullman car left the track and turned over. Fully thirty persons were more or less injured, but no one was killed. Only three or four of the injured were seriously hurt.

The train at the time of the accident was running at the rate of thirty miles an hour. The engine tender struck the broken rail and left the tracks, followed by the cars. The engine alone remained on the tracks. The passengers and baggage were sent to the scene from Fort Scott and the injured were brought to this city.

RIORDAN SAW THE POPE.  
Found Him in Perfect Knowledge of American Affairs.

ROME, October 21.—Archbishop Patrick W. Riordan of San Francisco was received in private audience today by the pope. The pope was most cordial, and showed perfect knowledge of American affairs. He manifested great interest in the diocese of San Francisco, inquiring about the progress of Catholicism there and the condition of Italian immigrants. At the outset, he was observed, he devotes quite as much of his remarks to venting his disappointment over not being nominated on one of the tickets, as to criticism of existing political conditions. His auditors at the meeting in Carnegie Hall Wednesday night got the impression that his estimation of the situation in New York city was in no small

NEW YORK POLITICS

Hearst Campaign Assumed a Very Sinister Aspect.

INCITING THE MASSES

IVINS OPENED HIS CANVASS LAST NIGHT.

Gothamites Have His Candidacy Sized Up and Do Not Entertain Much—McClellan's Chances.

Special Dispatch to The Star.  
NEW YORK, October 21.—The Hearst campaign is taking on a very sinister aspect. It was to be expected that the kind of doctrine he preaches would lead to radical expressions, but it is rather a serious matter when his speakers on the platform openly advocate the parading of a mob down Broadway carrying ropes and nooses for the political leaders of the opposition. It is a sinister fact that this kind of talk is received with applause by certain classes of New York's population. Down on the East Side there are many thousands of men who would willingly take up the Hearst idea and go to it better. They would not only carry the ropes and the nooses, but would utilize them. New York is becoming alarmed over the trend of the Hearst campaign.

It is not believed that he can win, but it is realized that he is arousing a spirit of socialism that can very easily become rampant and run to riot flags. It is feared that Mr. Hearst may be creating a Frankenstein which will get beyond his control. His speakers make the most vicious attacks upon capital and wealth, and line upon line and precept upon precept teaching the ignorant and the unlearned to believe that they are being robbed and fostering a spirit of revenge against the upper classes.

Will Give Dollar for Dollar.  
Mr. Hearst is spending lavish sums in the campaign, as has been stated before, and now comes in an appeal for public contributions, promising to contribute out of his own pocket, dollar for dollar, that is sent in by the public.

Judge Ivins, the candidate for mayor on the republican ticket, opened his campaign last night with a speech at Carnegie Hall, and he had a fairly good audience, but nothing like the crowds that flock to hear Jerome and Hearst. The judge read his remarks from manuscript, and he was not very convincing. He was quickly and readily sized up his campaign, and will not waste much time on him.

On every side the republicans are doing their best to win for McClellan. The yellow peril of Hearstism is imminent enough to make conservative men feel that they cannot let the republican ticket that is doomed to defeat. They say they have had Tammany before and will not have it again. They say they will vote for McClellan. The yellow peril of Hearstism is imminent enough to make conservative men feel that they cannot let the republican ticket that is doomed to defeat. They say they have had Tammany before and will not have it again. They say they will vote for McClellan.

Brooklyn Enthusiased for Hearst.  
Brooklyn is very much enthused over Hearst. The fact cannot be denied that the reception given to Mayor McClellan at three meetings in Brooklyn last night could not have been given to any other candidate. The yellow peril of Hearstism is imminent enough to make conservative men feel that they cannot let the republican ticket that is doomed to defeat. They say they have had Tammany before and will not have it again. They say they will vote for McClellan.

Devery on Deck Again.  
But the campaign has its lighter side. Your old friend Bill Devery is on deck again. Devery is a forgiving cuss. Although Tammany threw him out and stamped on him, he has wiped off the slate and is advocating the Tammany ticket. Hear him: "I've heard tell a lot about this municipal ownership," he said. "Who is this fellow Hearst, anyway? What's he ever done for the city? We stood on a platform of municipal ownership two years ago, didn't we, but did that fellow Hearst say anything about it in his past? No, he didn't. He didn't own it. Didn't we want to give the children 3-cent rides to school, and didn't we want to take them tunnels and elevators? Didn't we want to give the poor people a better home? Didn't we want to give the poor people a better home? Didn't we want to give the poor people a better home?"

One of Hearst's Supporters.  
One of the strong supporters of Mr. Hearst is J. G. Phelps Stokes, the young millionaire who married Rose Pastor, the East Side girl, who is laboring in the missionary field.

Young Stokes is on Hearst's ticket for president of the board of aldermen. He and his wife are living in a \$38 flat down on the East Side and devoting all their attentions to the amelioration of the conditions of the poor. Young Stokes is exceedingly popular and is considered an effective agent in the Hearst campaign.

Jerome's Campaign.  
Mr. Jerome's independent campaign is being financed by popular subscription. He has extensive headquarters at the Gilsey House and maintains a staff. He will have no others to speak for him, but will go over the city himself and appeal to the voters for their support. It cannot be denied that Mr. Jerome appeals strongly to the reform element of the city, but it already is apparent that his campaign is to be weakened by the interference of his personal fortunes. At the outset, he was observed, he devotes quite as much of his remarks to venting his disappointment over not being nominated on one of the tickets, as to criticism of existing political conditions. His auditors at the meeting in Carnegie Hall Wednesday night got the impression that his estimation of the situation in New York city was in no small

Government officials know no way in which the government can take a hand at present in putting down the "Black Hand," the Italian secret organization that is charged with committing many murders and blowing up a number of buildings in New York recently. The secret service has nothing to do with such matters, and the immigration officials cannot detect the conspirators unless they molest government property. The "Black Hand" is getting almost too strong for the New York police, who are not making any headway in running down the members, who have created a reign of terror among law-abiding Italians. It is possible that the coming session of Congress a law will be enacted that will authorize the deportation of any one known to be identified with this society.



ANANIAS: "NOW FOR THE PREVARICATORS, TALE-BEARERS AND SYCOPHANTS."

SHARPLY QUESTIONED

DETECTIVES PUT CUNLIFFE THROUGH SWEATING PROCESS.

PITTSBURGH, October 21.—Edward J. Cunliffe, who committed the \$104,000 theft from the Adams Express Company, and who was captured Thursday at Bridgeport, Conn., is a thoroughly exhausted and fatigued person today. Upon his arrival from the east last evening at 8 o'clock he was immediately taken to the local office of the Pinkerton detective agency, where he was put through a process of "sweating" by the officials that lasted until 4:30 o'clock this morning. Whether it was productive and disclosed the whereabouts of the remaining \$11,000 could not be learned. Cunliffe was lodged in a cell at the central police station at 5 o'clock, where he quickly removed his coat, and making a pillow of it, was soon asleep. Several newspaper correspondents were permitted to visit Cunliffe today.

Reports of Cruel Treatment.  
It was reported that Cunliffe had been cruelly treated during the examination last night and today. A Pittsburgh newspaper man, who accompanied the party from Bridgeport, stated that en route to this city the authorities did everything possible for the prisoner's comfort. During the examination last night he was also treated with consideration.

About 2 o'clock this morning both Cunliffe and his inquisitors grew hungry, and at that hour a recess was taken, while messengers were dispatched for something to eat.

After Cunliffe had been placed in the central station he was visited by Harry Moore, director of public safety, but out of courtesy to the Pinkertons, who were in charge of him, he was not taken to the central station. Moore refrained from questioning him concerning the theft of the money.

Cunliffe Morally Weak.  
Director Moore expressed the belief that Cunliffe is not constitutionally wicked. He thinks he is simply morally weak and that the theft was the result of an irresistible impulse.

While the director did not make a declaration in as many words, it is the impression that he will see that the court possesses all the information concerning the man before he is sentenced.

With prophetic environments I believe Cunliffe would be honest," said Director Moore. "In fact, I am sure of it. He is not a felon or a criminal, but the fact remains certain that he is terribly weak."

Notwithstanding the severe examination given Cunliffe by the officers, it is said no additional admissions were secured from him. The two have certainly joined hands in an onslaught upon the existing system.

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LYOMIS MAY BE CHOSEN.

Will Probably Represent This Country in the Moroccan Conference.

It is understood that Mr. Francis B. Loomis, formerly assistant secretary of state, will represent the United States at the Moroccan conference, which will soon meet in Algiers, Spain. The program has just been published. To this conference all the signatory powers of the Moroccan conference of the year 1890 will be invited to send delegates, and it is supposed that most of them will do so. Nearly all the European powers have signed that convention, even countries like Denmark, which will have no direct interest in the matter. The Sultan himself will have several representatives. The independence of the Sultan will not be touched, but he will be made to understand that there are certain things which will be best for him to do or to omit.

The boundary between the French possessions and Morocco has been established in the previous conference, and will not be discussed this time. The principal question will be the question of the open door and equal rights to all the nations having commercial relations with the country.

The financial conditions of the country, which have been far from satisfactory, will be thoroughly discussed, and special stress will be laid upon the erection of a Bank of Morocco. The police force will be reorganized and measures will be taken to prevent the future importation of contraband of war. It is expected that this will stop the fitting out of small private expeditions, which have gone on along the African coast since the beginning of history. The conference of 1890 provided for the calling together of this new conference.

ADMISSION OF CHINESE.

Considerable Increase in September Compared With a Year Ago.

Two hundred and eighty-three Chinese were admitted to the United States in September, according to a report made public by the commissioner general of immigration today. Of this number, 242 were residents of this country and 41 were new arrivals. Eleven Chinese were deported during the same month.

The total number of Chinese admitted in September, 1904, was 180, showing a considerable increase for the past month. The record for September, 1905, shows returning laborers, 74; returning merchants, 64; other merchants, 11; members of merchants' families, 17, and other exempt classes, 13.

TAWNEY ON STATEHOOD.

Conditions Not Ripe for Arizona and New Mexico.

KANSAS CITY, October 21.—Representative J. A. Tawney of Minnesota, who passed through Kansas City last night en route east at the head of the congressional party that has been studying the statehood question in the west, is quoted as saying: "Conditions are not ripe for the admission of either Arizona or New Mexico, of both of these territories together into the Union. I believe that the wisest move for those two territories, at this time, would be to cease the agitation of the statehood question. Those territories are not ready for it, and there is no use at this time of talking about it."

Justice of the Peace Sentenced.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, October 21.—Justice of the Peace Charles F. Knuth was sentenced by Judge Fiedler in the police court today to ten days in the workhouse for refusing to bring his docket and records into court as ordered by the judge. Proceedings were recently brought against Knuth and several other justices on the charge of practicing extortion against persons brought into their courts charged with minor offenses.

Return of the 14th Cavalry.

The military secretary has been advised by a cable from Manila that the transport Buford sailed from there yesterday with the 14th Regiment, United States Cavalry, 633 enlisted men, 41 casuals, 11 general prisoners, 7 sick and 27 navy marines.

Paid \$5,000 for Fast Horse.

RICHMOND, Ind., October 21.—Announcement was made today that M. W. Savage, owner of Dan Patch, has bought Ed Patch, 2-year-old, from Edgar Beeming of Danville, Ind., for \$5,000. He has proved the fastest of the get of Dan Patch.

NOTICE TO SHOPPERS

See Special Bargains in Page Advertisements of PALAIS ROYAL, S. KANN, SONS & CO., LANSBURGH & BRO.

In Tomorrow's Sunday Star.

PRIVATE CAR INQUIRY

Lincoln Green Tells About the Southern Railway.

HEARS NO COMPLAINTS

REGARDS THE RATES CHARGED AS REASONABLE.

Attorney Northrup Declares That the Company is Proud of Its Record—Case of Michigan Central.

Lincoln Green of the Southern railway resumed the stand today at the private car line hearing before the interstate commerce commission. He testified that his contract with the Armour car lines for refrigeration prescribes that the charges must be reasonable, and no higher than charges for like service for other lines. "In my opinion," he said, "the present rates are lower than could be made by the carriers themselves. We have had no complaints from shippers."

It was brought out that the Armour car lines are able to handle the business economically, for the reason they have it all and are able to procure for it means for it. Commissioner Clements asked Mr. Green if he did not think the shipper should receive some of the benefits from this economical service. Attorney Northrup, for the Southern railway, objected to the witness answering, on the ground that the question was not one of "railroad operation," but purely legal.

While discussing this from a legal point of view Attorney Reichman said the selfishness of the Armour car line would induce it to maintain a reasonable rate. Mr. Northrup added that the Southern railway insists also upon reasonable rates.

Commissioner Prouty interrupted to say: "Then it is the selfishness of the Armour line by grace of the Southern railway on which the shipper depends."

Proud of Its Record.

Protesting that the commissioner had stated the matter in an ungracious manner and unfairly, Mr. Northrup declared that "intelligence and business interests had built up the refrigeration business; that it was not a matter of grace." He said the Southern railway is proud of its record in building up traffic of every territory and with the satisfaction given its shippers.

Attorney Reichman, in an extended argument to the commission, said it is to be presumed that a concern like the Armour car lines is doing business for the purpose of making a profit, and has "horse sense" enough to make rates that would foster this business. He said that the private car line and the railway are not competitors, and are not associated together for the spoliation of the shipper. Reviewing the manner of making "exclusive contracts," he said that the railway first consults its own experience as to what constitutes efficient service, then obtains rates for such service from competing car lines, consults the shipper as to the choice of car line, and, finally, when the contract is made, insists that the charges shall be as low as was developed by its inquiry of competing lines.

"Now," said Mr. Reichman, "I want to say that we come before this tribunal as a private enterprise. We deny that we have made unreasonable rates, but outside of all that we again say that we are a private business institution. We went into that country to make a profit, we invested our money, and it paid a profit. We are not to develop the business. We took all the risks and hazards, and now that the enterprise is more or less successful, we are entitled to be treated fairly."

Case of the Michigan Central.

Commissioner Prouty called attention to the reduction in refrigerator charges in Michigan, following the Michigan fruit case, in which the Michigan Central established a system lowering the charges to \$25 a car and the Armour charges to \$45 a car.

"How long do you think it would have taken to have brought about the decrease in rates if inquiry had not been had?" asked the commissioner.

Mr. Reichman replied that it is not fair to take the Michigan Central rate into consideration for the reason it was admitted on the stand that its system is still in an experimental stage. As to the Armour charges, he said, the tariff had been in existence only one year and it is too early to say whether the Michigan Central inquiry was begun the commission knew a new schedule had been prepared.

On redirect examination Mr. Green said that the freight rate on oranges for the refrigeration of fruits, was reduced in 1904 from \$1.05 to 60 cents a ton, and he admitted that the Michigan Central, by the commission, that under the exclusive contract that could get the benefit of this rate.

PROSPECTOR'S TRAGIC DEATH.

Found Dead From Starvation With Rich Find at Hand.

CHICAGO, October 21.—A dispatch to the Tribune from Santa Fe, N. M., says: After discovering rich deposits of native copper, following weeks of prospecting, William Dickeyan of Shenectady, N. Y., was found dead from starvation yesterday on the plains west of White Oaks. For a mile around White Oaks Dickeyan's body was found where his tracks showed that for days he had traveled in a circle, having lost his way returning from the mine.

HELD UP AND ROBBED.

Agent for Italian Bank a Victim of Two Highwaymen.

LANCASTER, Pa., October 21.—An Italian was held up by two highwaymen near Herryville, seven miles south of this city, today and robbed of \$3,000. The Italian is the representative of an Italian bank in Philadelphia and comes here once a month to get money for deposit of men employed on the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's new line.

Yesterday was pay day and the amount given him for deposit was about \$3,000. While driving to the railway station at Herryville today, accompanied by a farmer, he was held up by two men armed with rifles and robbed of the money. The Italian took the train for Philadelphia without notifying the Lancaster police of the occurrence.

MAY AFFECT THE VOTE

Maryland Spellbinders Reported Somewhat Uneasy

OVER PRESIDENT'S TRIP

FEARED HIS CORDIAL RECEPTION WILL NULLIFY RACIAL ISSUE.

Amendment Advocates Depend Upon Gorman to Turn Into Victory What Now Seems Defeat.

BALTIMORE, Md., October 21.—If the journey of the President through the southern states had been arranged solely for the purpose of defeating the Poe amendment to the Maryland constitution disfranchising the colored people of the state it could not have been more effective than it has proved. Of course no one ever connected the President's tour to the south with anything except the long-expressed purpose of Mr. Roosevelt to pay a visit to the people of the south and to go to the old home of his mother.

During the presidential election which resulted in placing Mr. Roosevelt in the White House for his present term, the race issue was foremost in Maryland. In Baltimore it was most bitterly fought, and the most was made of the Booker Washington incident in order to gain democratic votes.

One of the most prominent signboards of the thick popular prejudice contained a large painting representing Mr. Roosevelt arm-in-arm with a flashy dressed colored man, and both of them were pictured as smiling and having a most companionable manner. Everywhere the President was pictured by democratic orators as advocating social equality and as being hostile to the south.

The President's friendly meeting with the people of the south and his cordial reception by the men who in the gray and blue of the war represent the conservatism of that section of the country tends to minimize the efforts of spellbinders who wish to affect the political battle that is being fought in this state. The democratic managers realize the disadvantage to which they are placed by the President's tour, and they are endeavoring to put through an amendment to disfranchise the colored voters.

A statement credited to the President, in which he is represented as telling Editor Clarence K. Lee of the Progress that he had never known of any man named Gorman, or south, since reconstruction who believed in social equality and intermarriage, was prominently displayed in the newspapers. The enterprise that secured the news of the interview is anything except pleasing to the Gorman faction of the party.

Mr. Gorman, however, was seen at his home at Laurel, in reply to a question concerning his course in the campaign re-echoing the statement.

"There is so much new that I cannot keep up with it."

The Independent Democrats.

The independent democrats, led by Gov. Warfield, Senator Rayner and Attorney General Bryan, see in these events added strength in their efforts to defeat the amendment. Even many of the prominent adherents of Senator Gorman are beginning to waver in their ability to secure enough votes to carry the amendment. They do not express such views in publication, but they are beginning to bluster men of their own party in stronger language than ever because of their course in coming out boldly for the defeat of the amendment. The condition in this city is getting more and more troublesome for them, and they are looking to the southern counties with longing eyes, hoping that the vote for the amendment there will be strong enough to overcome other sections of the state.

Mr. Rayner has stated that he would like to challenge Mr. Gorman to have a joint debate on the proposed amendment, but no one who knows Mr. Gorman expects that he will accept an invitation for such a forensic contest. Mr. Gorman is not given to debates, and he might as well leave that to the lawyers. No one believes that he would care to engage in a contest with the fiery demagogue Rayner. But it is believed that Mr. John P. Poe, the national leader of the independent democrats, would be willing to accept the challenge. Measure swords with Mr. Rayner, and if there should be a joint debate between them it is predicted that it will be an event of the year. Mr. Gorman was expected to speak on the amendment at some large gathering of his party.

Gorman Working Quietly.

But while Mr. Gorman is not likely to enter a debate with Mr. Rayner, he is losing no opportunity to strengthen his position on every occasion. He comes to Baltimore more and more, and his headquarters are constantly in consultation with him. Every thing that is being done by his wing of the democratic party has to receive his stamp of approval. His followers express confidence in his ability to manage the campaign to the best advantage, and they are constantly looking for some masterful stroke at his hands, with the idea that the amendment may be ratified. They declare that Mr. Gorman's prestige would be a great asset to the campaign over his political enemies, and they have blind faith that he will be able to turn the cards for victory. Even among the republicans and the independent democrats there is frequently shown evidence of uneasiness lest Mr. Gorman might be able to turn an advantage in some unexpected way.

The fact is, if Mr. Gorman were out of the calculations of those who are conducting the campaign on all sides, there would be danger that the campaign for the amendment might collapse. During the past week there has been a decided drift of public sentiment against the amendment. In Baltimore the independent democrats are ceaseless in their efforts to bring the campaign to the best advantage, and they are constantly looking for some masterful stroke at his hands, with the idea that the amendment may be ratified. They declare that Mr. Gorman's prestige would be a great asset to the campaign over his political enemies, and they have blind faith that he will be able to turn the cards for victory. Even among the republicans and the independent democrats there is frequently shown evidence of uneasiness lest Mr. Gorman might be able to turn an advantage in some unexpected way.

THE GERMAN NAVY.

The Proposed Increase Will Not Exceed Previous Intentions.

BERLIN, October 21.—The German government, the Associated Press is informed, has proposed to the reichstag an increase in the navy beyond the additions previously determined upon, which would include six large cruisers and thirty-five torpedo boats.

Recent incidents on German-British relations have not, therefore, influenced the government's attitude toward naval policy, and it is asked for the equipment of naval stations, new docks, etc. These expenditures are all that Germany can conveniently afford.

The finance minister has been preparing during the past six months a reduction of the taxation scheme, involving the development of fresh sources of revenue, but an imperial law will not be necessary. The budget of 1905.